

SECRET

EGFA-14872

FEB 18 1957

Chief, SR

Chief of Base, Frankfurt

Operational/CART

INFO: EE  
COS

[ ] Initial Report

### Synopsis

1. ARCHAMP is a 54-year old Lithuanian, a chronically indigent free-lance journalist, and an agent of the RIB. Toward the end of WW II he fled from Lithuania as the German forces withdrew, and after Berlin fell he was arrested by the Russians. He thereafter periodically provided the RIB with information on Lithuanian refugees. In 1946, with the approval of the RIB, he was evacuated through refugee channels to West Germany and settled in the Stuttgart area. While the Russians expected him to return to Berlin after he had oriented himself on the Lithuanian emigre situation in West Germany, he elected to remain in the West, and dropped all contact with them. At the end of the Summer of 1954 he was recontacted at his home and agreed to supply the Russians with emigre personality information to which he had access through his journalistic activities. He was instructed, in turn, in the employment of S/W, microfilm, and blind broadcasts (the last was never put to use). In the Spring of 1956 he was trained for a number of days by a case officer in Geneva; in the Fall, in Hannover, he had a meeting with a man purported to be the Lithuanian desk chief at Karlsruhe.

2. In July 1955, a source (EGFA-6117) reported the belief that [ ] had been recruited by the RIB in 1945-46 in Berlin, and that he was currently serving their purposes in the West. Mail coverage was established, and intercepted a series of evidently open code correspondence from a West Berlin sender. Through coverage of the Berlin correspondent it was determined that the flow of letters was in one direction only, from Berlin to the West.

3. On 5 December 1956 Subject was lured to Frankfurt on the pretext that someone wished to discuss with him a prospective writing assignment. After initially denying having any acquaintances in Berlin, he was confronted by [ ] with the name of the Berlin "correspondent". This sufficed, and a confession was forthcoming. On 8 December control of the case was assumed by FOB/CART.

### Background

4. [ ] was born on 26 July 1902 in the village of Stanciai (Ger: Standszen) county of Kretingale, district of Klaipeda, Lithuania. The area was then a part of East Prussia. His parents were small farmers, and members of the

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Lutheran Church. He attended the elementary school in Kretingale, and subsequently took commercial courses in Klaipeda. His first job (1921) was with the newspaper "Voice of the Lithuanians" in East Prussia. From 1922 to 1925 he held various positions with the "Ryto" publishing firm in Klaipeda (Lietuvos Kelsivis, Vakarai, Memel Zeitung). In 1925, at the request of the Lithuanian government he established and edited the German weekly newspaper "Wochenschau". Also during this period he was chief of the "Alliance of Lithuanian Organizations" and edited its publications. From 1925 to 1928 he represented the Klaipeda Press in Kaunas. 1928-29 he was Kaunas correspondent for the Riga "Jaunakas Kinas". 1928-29 he was chief editor of the Klaipeda daily, "Lietuvos Kelsivis". 1930 and 1931 he was again correspondent in Kaunas. From 1932 to 1935 he was editor in Klaipeda with the "Ryto" office of Lietuvos Kelsivis, or Baltischer Beobachter. When this later became the Memeler Heuste Nachrichten, he was editor-in-chief. Other papers represented up until 1940 were the Riga "Briviba Zeme" and the "Lietuvos Aidai". During the German occupation of Lithuania he was one of the editors of the weekly "Ukininko Patarejo." He fled Kaunas on 10 July 1944, went first to Vienna and then to Berlin.

5. In Berlin, Subject became a boarder of Frau Elisabeth Ulbrich, Charlottenburg, Schinoterstr. 67. He remained at this address until July 1946, when he was processed through the Zehlendorf Camp and flown out to West Germany by the USRA. In Berlin he supported himself by selling a few possessions, receiving small sums of money for articles written for Lithuanian journals in Western Germany. His first stop in West Germany was Hannover, and from there he moved to Stuttgart, where he lived for several years at Stuttgart/Fellbach, Orionstrasse, as a tenant of (fnu) WOLFGANG. He made application for recognition as a Displaced Person, but this was initially denied because he had been born in East Prussia. At the end of 1949 he did receive DP recognition. During these years he supported himself (evidently at a very modest level) through free-lance writing. In 1950 he contracted tuberculosis, and spent the better part of a year in a Displaced Persons hospital in Heilbronn. After leaving the hospital he lived for nine months in an IDO immigration camp in Ludwigsburg, awaiting approval of his application to go to the United States. His application was denied twice because of his lung condition, and he thereafter lost hope and made no further effort to emigrate. From 1951 until the present he has been residing in a Staatliches Wohnheim in Wendlingen/Neckar, Steinweg 14. Since 1951 his regular employments have been:

- a. Editor (de facto) of the Lithuanian publication "Kelsivis". This position was held from 1951 to December 1955, and he was reinstated in December 1956. The salary was DM 100/month.
- b. Chief of the "Elta Pressdienst", information service for the German press. This during the period 1953 to December 1955
- c. From 1953 to the Spring of 1956 he was engaged in preparing, for "Vlikas", commentaries in German and Lithuanian for broadcast over German radio stations.

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6. [ ] is without dependents or close relatives. His parents, and three brothers and a sister are dead. A fourth brother disappeared during the war, and is likewise presumed to be dead. Subject has never been married. He is crippled with a club foot. Since the end of the war he has continued a hand-to-mouth existence, and apparently lacks the will or the energy to improve his lot, although he clearly possesses the intelligence and facility of expression which, in another man, would be the basis of a successful career. His motivation, from an operational point-of-view, will be discussed later, but, in a more general sense, it has so far not even been determined by the case officer what motivates him to go on eating. He lives in a single room in a public house for foreigners, and goes about in clothes conspicuously shabby in a prosperous Germany. It would seem that he is in no way satisfied with the present state of things, yet fatalistically accepts it as his lot. There is a strong measure of self-pity in his mind-set. In self-defense he advances the proposition that there is no chance in Germany today for the aging and crippled foreigner, but he has little supporting data to offer. He does not make it clear to what extent he has personally suffered reverses attributable to this suspected prejudice. He neither drinks nor smokes, but is strongly inclined toward gambling, which pendant clearly works to the advantage of persons other than himself. He is sociable, and an interesting conversationalist. If he enjoys the role of the double agent, it is probably because, as he says, he likes to meet new people.

#### Affiliation with the RIS in 1945-46

7. One evening in late May or early June 1945 Subject was arrested by the Russians at the home of one (fnu) MARKOVICHUS (or a similar name) whom Subject knew slightly, and who is described by him as once having been Ukrainian or White Russian "consul" in Kaunas. Subject had gone there in the hope of getting some potatoes. He was taken to an NKVD office and there interrogated at length, to some extent on his own activities in Lithuania during the German occupation, but mainly on his knowledge of other Lithuanian refugees currently in Berlin. Three officers took part in the interrogation, a major and two lieutenants. When the questioning was complete, he was required to sign a statement promising to remain faithful to the Soviet state, and to keep secret the fact and the details of his interrogation. He claims that he never signed an agreement to work for the Russians. For the next year a loose contact was maintained between Subject and one of the two lieutenants, who, dressed in civilian clothes, would normally come to his residence, and then go off somewhere with him to have a talk. The field of interest remained the same -- the Lithuanian emigres: Subject offered the variety of information that he had casually acquired through normal association with his countrymen. In return for this he received an occasional food package. When, in 1946, Subject expressed his desire to go to West Germany, the Lieutenant case officer gave his approval, on the assumption that Subject would return after he had taken a look at things. He was told to carefully observe the machinery of refugee processing in the West, and particularly the Lithuanian situation, so that he could give a full report when he returned. In July 1946 ABECHAMP-24 departed, and claims that he had no further contact with the RIS for the next eight years.

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streetcar and ended up at the main Frankfurt cemetery. Along the way "Antanas" had talked about deaddrops and their use. In the cemetery they walked about for a time until "Antanas" selected grave #141 as suitable for his purposes. There was a small open area under a flat stone. Here Subject was to leave his future reports, inclosed in a waterproof cover to protect them from dampness. In the same manner things could be left there for him and he could expect to receive an open letter from him to thank him for his help and to go to Frankfurt, which would mean that the ID was to be serviced. However, the ID plan was never put into practice. "Antanas" also urged him to come to Berlin some time in the next few months and Subject agreed to this in principle. He received 200 DM "to cover his expenses".

11. A second, similarly arranged meeting took place in Frankfurt in February 1955. On this occasion, "Antanas" asked him to take a room in a Frankfurt hotel so that they might have a place to talk. Subject then rented a room in the now extinct hostility, Haus der Freiheit. There he was joined by "Antanas". He was also given an SS carbon and instructed in the proper use of it. It appeared to Subject that "Antanas" was familiarly with SS was limited to the varied instruction that he was given and he seemed truly unable to answer general questions on the theory or employment of this medium of communication. "Antanas" also had a list of questions some, but not all, of which he asked Subject. They had to do principally with personalities; "do you know so-and-so; what is he doing". He appeared to Subject to be very naive politically and quite unaware of the subtleties of emigre politics. "Antanas" said that in the future Subject might expect to be contacted by another courier. The recognition phrase would be "Do you know where Meyer, the dentist, lives?" (The question could be in any language and there was no reply signal.) Subject did note that "Antanas'" own document was also a DKM Personalbeobachtungs.

12. In May or June 1955 a new courier, "Berta" came to Subject's home in Werdingen. She is described as 17 1/2 cm. tall, corpulent, apparently 45-50 years old and grey hair. She was originally from Lithuania and was formerly a nurse in Memel. She is married, without children, and is a member and Frauenführerin in the DKM Communist party. She told Subject that she travels to all parts of the Fe-Bop. She also told him that "Antanas" had been transferred to Lithuania, but subsequently, in Hannover he was told that "Antanas" had been taken off the job because his German wasn't good enough. She too had a list of questions, only some of which she asked Subject. These questions were more complicated, more politically involved than those of "Antanas" had been. This first visit from "Berta" took place on a Friday evening. She asked him to assemble as many names and addresses of Lithuanians emigres as he could. On the following Sunday evening she stopped by again to pick up what he had prepared. She gave him 150 or 200 DM for his trouble. Prior to "Berta's" visit he had already, by means of clear-text SM, sent several reports on emigre identities to the cover address given him by "Antanas". He was now urged to continue sending such reports.

13. "Berta" did not appear again until October 1955 although she had said that she would be back in September. This time there were no questions. Instead, he was told that the "chiefs" wanted to meet him and get to know him. For this

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purpose he should go to Geneva. There, he was told, he would meet not only the Berlin people but also an important figure from Moscow. In Geneva he would also receive new come instructions. Subject agreed to go and was given 250 DM. He then proceeded to spend the money on himself. The meeting had been set for the day prior to the opening of the Geneva Conference at 1800 hours in front of a cafe (something a'or) near the Hotel Metropole (that was where the Russians stayed during the conference). The alternate was the same time and place on the following day. Subject intentionally put off applying for a Swiss visa until it was too late and used this as an excuse when he wrote to the RIG explaining his failure to appear. He states that his real reason for failing to go was that he feared that from Geneva he might be kidnapped over the border to France and thence transported somehow back to Russia. Following this he heard nothing more from the RIG for a considerable period of time although he continued to write to them about once a month.

14. In February 1956 "Berta" came again, this time proposing that Subject travel to Geneva in April. Again Subject agreed and was given about 300 DM. The RV was to take place at 1800 hours on 15 April (alternate 16 April) in front of the Scala cinema on the Rue des Bains.

#### Meeting in Geneva

15. Subject made the alternate RV on the 16th and was met by Vasily, who subsequently told him that he had come to Geneva by plane from France. Description: 160 cm, sturdy build, apparent age about 40, oval somewhat angular face, pointed nose, thin light blond hair, energetic, confident appearance. Vasily disclosed that he has a 20 year old son and that his wife and son were sent from Karlsruhe back to Russia before he was permitted to make this trip to the West. His native tongue is Latvian. In addition he speaks fair English and German. He also said that he had formerly been in Sweden and Subject subsequently noted a strong similarity between this Vasily and a picture in a German illustrated of a Russian official who had been involved in the Rubden trial in Sweden. Vasily later described himself as the deputy to Viktoras RAUGELA, Chief of the Lithuanian desk at Karlsruhe. ARKUMP has positively identified, from photographs provided by COS, Vladimir Vasilyevich SHUSTANOV, as the Vasily who gave him his training in Geneva (and who was with RAUGELA at the Hammer meeting reported below).

16. Following the meeting the men took a walk along the promenade on the lake front. First Vasily reprimanded Subject severely for having failed to come to Geneva during the conference. This accomplished, he then explained that up until this point Subject had been undergoing a test but that now the real job would start. Subject had already taken a room in the Hotel Soleil. The location did not please Vasily but he did not insist that Subject move. There followed five days of instruction conducted in parks, during walks and in an apartment situated across the street from a post office near the Peace Palace. The training included the extraction and developing of microfilm from letters and the deciphering of blind broadcast messages. Translations of ARKUMP's own description of

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the use of S/W, and the extraction and developing of microfilm, in which he was trained, are included as Attachments B and C, respectively, to this report. The method of reception and decoding of blind broadcasts has been reported as correspondence in EGQA-85887, dated 18 January 1957.

17. Subject was told that the following were the areas of interest with which he would be concerning himself in the future:

- a. Lithuanian emigres
- b. Lithuanian diplomats
- c. The connection between the emigres in Germany and the Lithuanian underground
- d. Identities of persons now in Germany, formerly active with the Lithuanian secret police
- e. Lithuanians in the FedKop who had relatives in the DEB
- f. The identity and activity of "Alfredas"

Vasily also read off a list of names, some of which Subject still remembers (See Attachment D). General information was desired on all these persons. With respect to several of them, Subject's opinion as to whether they would be receptive to an RIE approach was solicited. One of these was a Dr. A. GERUTIS, who was living in Switzerland and was a personal acquaintance of Subject. Subject volunteered to look up the Dr. and assess his current attitude but Vasily forbade him to do this. According to Subject, Vasily was already equipped with a list of persons of interest to the RIE and Subject was not called upon to make any suggestions or recommendations. He was not instructed to undertake any special efforts to learn more about these people, not even about "Alfredas". The instruction in blind broadcast reception was given on the next to last day of his stay in Geneva in an apartment, the location of which he can only recall in the most general terms. The first message was to be transmitted on the first Sunday following his return home, 29 April, 1956. Subject was given 500 RM by Vasily, 200 of them for expenses and 300 for the purchase of a radio equipped to receive such messages. Subject claims that he lost 300 RM out of his overcoat pocket while passing through the Zurich Bahnhof. When he returned home he bought an old radio for 60 RM but the shortwave band on it was so narrow that he could not receive the messages. At the appointed time on Sunday, 29 April he visited the home of an acquaintance and there without attracting the attention of the others in the room, was able to determine that a blind broadcast was actually being transmitted. Under the circumstances however, he was not able to write down the message for subsequent decoding. In the first microfilm letter from the RIE which reached him shortly thereafter, he was asked whether he had received the message. Since Subject never has equipped himself with a suitable radio, no messages have ever been received. (When the courier, "Berta", came to his home in June or July 1956 she saw the cheap radio there and said that "we" would get him a good one. To date this promise has not been fulfilled.)

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Microfilm Letters

18. In total Subject has received nine microfilm letters only the last two reaching him subsequent to the establishment of his present relationship with KUNDEK. The first letter, mentioned above, arrived at the end of April or the beginning of May. The second reached him around the middle of May. The third came in June but Subject spoiled it in the developing process and was unable to read the message. He so advised the SIS through SM. These three microfilms had been in Lathumian. The fourth, arriving in July was in German and carried the request that any SM messages sent by Subject in the month of July be in German. He was advised that a visit by "Bertha" could be expected soon. The fifth letter was again in Lathumian and so far as Subject can remember, was the first one signed by "BAUHA". The tone was friendly. The letter, received early in September 1956 contained substantially the following message:

I shall be in Hannover on the 15th of September. Please advise at once whether you can be there. RV will be to the right of the main entrance to the Post Office at the Bahnhof. Time 1900. Bring material with you.

There was no mention of recognition signals. It was evidently planned in advance that Vasily would be there too. The sixth letter again in German, arrived at the end of October or the beginning of November 1956. Subject was still in possession of this developed microfilm at the time we picked him up and a copy of it is enclosed as Attachment E. The seventh letter, also in German, was received on 2 December 1956. (The microfilm was not retained by Subject.) In it, Subject was requested to advise in accordance with the agreement made in Hannover when he would be able to come to Berlin. Money and documents would be sent to him upon receipt of his answer. He was further asked whether he could go to Rosenheim to gather information there. Subject answered this letter on the day that he received it, advising that he would come to Berlin on 19 December, travelling by RMA from Stuttgart and arriving in Berlin at 1305. He would then take the S-Bahn from the Zoo Station and recommended that the meeting take place at 1500 hours in front of the Post Office in the Heroldstrasse. He requested that someone known to him be present at the RV and asked for advice as to how long a stay he could expect in Berlin. He also mentioned that the flight alone would cost more than 130 RM and that he would have more expenses to meet. With respect to Rosenheim, he stated that he had no money to make the 600 kilometer round trip and requested that the proposal be made in a more concrete form.

19. The eighth and ninth microfilm letters were received subsequent to 5 December 1956 (the date of [ ] confession to [ ]) and will be discussed in a subsequent dispatch in connection with current case handling.

Employment of S/W

20. As reported above, [ ] received his first carbon sheet from "Antanas" in February 1955, and was trained in its use in a Frankfurt hotel room. He estimates that since that time he has sent off an S/W on an average frequency

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of once every four to six weeks. On either her first or second visit, "Berta" asked to see the carbon sheet in his possession, remarked that it had become too dishevelled for further effective use (although it was actually in very good condition) and exchanged it for a new one. It was perfectly clear to Subject that he was being checked. There is nothing unusual in his S/W technique, save that he was not trained in the precaution of steaming the completed message in order to smooth out any indentations on the paper. He was originally enjoined against, and later admonished for using a ball-point instrument to write the open text, and concludes that ink or ball-point writing fluid complicates the development of the S/W. The two accommodation addresses given him were:

Schwester Alma SPORR  
Friedrichstr bei Berlin (DDR)  
Brunnildestr. 22

and

Fr. E. Ogdenstr  
Berlin/Mitte  
Sophienstr. 23

21. Subject was instructed by "Antanas" to write to the first address. The second was later given him as primary A/A by "Berta", with the understanding, however, that the first could still be used in the event that the second proved to be ineffective. His S/W messages, written in German or Lithuanian, were numbered consecutively from the beginning of each calendar year, the first one in each year being "No. 1". They were dated, and began with, "Charlotte Schmidt reports". The letters, mailed from the various towns around, but never in Wundlingen, indicated "Charlotte Schmidt, Pforzheim, Lillienstr. 19" as sender.

#### Meeting in Hannover

22. Shortly after receipt thereof, Subject replied in the affirmative to the letter inviting him to come to a meeting in Hannover. At the appointed time he was waiting in front of the Post Office. Two men, one of them Vasily, came up from behind, brushed his arm slightly in passing, and continued on in the same direction. Subject continued along behind them at a distance. The two stopped in front of a restaurant (name or street not recalled), waited until Subject was close enough to see, and then went inside. When he entered the restaurant, Subject had difficulty locating the man, and Vasily came up to him and directed him to the table where the other man was already sitting. The man was introduced to him as "Dangala", and he is described by Subject as: 174 cm. tall, medium to slender figure; apparent age 45 years; dark brown thinning hair with frontal baldness; small mustache, very full lips, particularly the lower ones. He appeared to have poor teeth, since he was unable to chew throat unreasonably tough roast beef that was served. Heavy smoker. He lives with his wife and children. He makes an almost phlegmatic impression, and appeared to Subject to be a "desk type".

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23. The meeting commenced in a very friendly vein, over a meal. Subject was urged by "Daugala" to come to Berlin in the near future, and to stay with him at his home when he did so. Subject protested that he had some fears that something unpleasant might happen to him once he was under Russian physical control, but agreed in principle to make the trip before too long. The following points were then covered:

- a. Subject was admonished for having failed to answer all the questions given him in Geneva. He was instructed that in those instances where he was unable to acquire the desired information he should so advise, and not simply ignore the matter.
- b. He was again asked what he knew about "Alfredas", and replied, as he had in Geneva, that he knew nothing whatever about the person.
- c. He was told that he should write more often, and report every kind of Lithuanian information that comes to his attention.
- d. He was instructed that, should he find himself in danger, he should go at once to the Soviet Embassy in Bonn. There he should only request asylum, but tell none of the particulars of his case to the Embassy officials.
- e. "Daugala" explained the significance of a trip to Berlin. There his relationship to the RIB would be placed upon a new basis, and he would be introduced to new, and more important work.

24. Following these specific comments, "Daugala" solicited from Subject a commentary on present West German thinking with respect to the Soviet Union. Subject reports that his remarks could scarcely have been pleasing to Russian ears, since they reflected the anti-Soviet attitude of the West German population, and yet did not appear to be taken amiss by his audience. The meeting lasted about one-and-a-half hours, and the language spoken was Lithuanian. Vasilis said nothing during the entire time. The three men left the restaurant together, but separated immediately on the outside. On the following morning, at about 1600 hours, as he was walking to the railway station to return home, he saw a man who looked very much like "Daugala" standing in front of the same. As Subject came closer, this person disappeared into the Post Office.

25. On the occasion that Subject positively identified Vasilis from among a group of arbitrarily selected pictures, he paused over, and several times returned to the likeness of Viktor Adamovich DUBOVYCHUS. He explained that while the picture bore a singular resemblance to "Daugala", he could not make a positive identification because of the poor quality of the photograph (a reproduction of a poor passport picture) and because he had seen "Daugala" on only one occasion. It is to be noted here that the pack of pictures was given to Subject without any comment that might prejudice his opinion, or suggest to him what associations he was expected to make. They were, in fact, shown to him in the middle of a general discussion of his pre-war background.

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26. Following the Hannover meeting the sixth microfilm arrived, in which he was requested to use the German language for the time being, and reminded that the pencil was to be employed in writing the open text message. On 2 December he received the microfilm urging him to come to Berlin, and on the same day accepted the invitation, setting the date for 19 December. On 5 December 1956, the unilateral character of his clandestine activity was terminated.

27. Progress of the case under FOB/CART control will be reported on in a subsequent dispatch.

Attachments A - D, H/W

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Distribution:

- 3 - SR, w/1 cy Att A; 2 cys Att B,C,D; 1 cy Att E
- 2 - EE, w/1 cy Att A - E
- 2 - OOS, w/1 cy Att B,C & D

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ATTACHMENT B TO EOFA

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MEANS OF SECRET CORRESPONDENCE - ESPECIALLY IMPREGNATED PAPER

(TRANSLATION)

1. One of the means of secret correspondence of agents with the Soviet HQs is the "secret paper." This is a sheet of impregnated paper (business letter size), of yellow color, without any suspicious marks. It is used as carbon-paper. The procedure is the following:

a. The sheet of paper, which will be sent to the HQs, is laid on a glass plate or on a mirror. This sheet of paper must be smooth, not rippled. Over it the impregnated paper is to be laid. Finally another sheet of paper (third one) is to be placed on top. On this upper sheet of paper one writes down the text with a soft pencil, leaving borders of 1 cm. free and also not covering the foldings.

b. When the whole text has been put down, the impregnated sheet of paper has to be laid aside for future use (it may be used 60 times or even more). The upper sheet of paper with the pencil written text has to be destroyed. The lowest ("right") sheet of paper, on which no visible marks usually remain, has to be turned over and on the other side of it any text of a private "letter" is to be put down. This text is of no importance, since it serves only for disguising purposes. One has to write with a "light hand," not pressing, with a pencil and not with ink or even ball point.

c. If such a "prepared" letter is being mailed by post, it is put into a usual envelope and dispatched directly to East Berlin or the Soviet Zone to an address previously agreed upon. Such letters are probably picked out by the Soviet mail examiners at the post offices and passed to the HQs.

d. If such "prepared" letters are not mailed, but handed over to a courier or a contact-man, then the sheets are to be covered with secret text without tearing them out of the pad. The whole pad is dispatched without taking into account how many sheets contain the secret text. Usually the last and not the first sheets of the pad are covered with the secret text. Some empty envelopes are usually enclosed with the pad, which do not mean anything and serve just for disguising.

e. The new agent does not get the impregnated "secret paper" right at the start. A year may pass before he gets it. Although communications without this impregnated paper is much more difficult and risky, it is entrusted to the agent only after a period of time has elapsed. In my case it took about a year.

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f. Usually this impregnated paper is handed over personally at the Soviet HQs. Only in exceptional cases may it be brought and handed over to the agent in any of the Western countries.

g. From time to time the old impregnated paper is exchanged for a new one. The new sheet is handed over in exchange for the old one, which usually is burned on the spot. However, no signed receipt is requested from the person who gets the sheet-

2. I have been told that when I come to Berlin, they will explain to me how to develop the texts written with the help of such an impregnated paper and that then I will be in the position to receive from them such prepared letters and to decipher them.

3. The chemical composition of the impregnated paper is not known to me.

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ATTACHMENT C TO EGFA 14872

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HELP OF A MICROFILM  
(TRANSLATION)

1. After a rather long transitory period, when the HQs believe that the agent is reliable enough, the secret of the microfilm is entrusted to him. As a rule the agent is instructed how to handle a microfilm in the HQs directly. In this exceptional case the instruction took place in a neutral country, in Switzerland.

2. How to learn that a letter contains a microfilm - Having received a letter, the receiver takes a look at the envelope and knows immediately whether there is a microfilm in the letter or not. He is able to learn that from the way in which the stamp is placed on the envelope. If it is placed in the right corner entirely at the margin, it means that the letter contains no microfilm. If the stamp is placed about 1 cm. from the margin, that means that the letter contains a microfilm and it must be discovered.

3. How to look for a microfilm: Having turned the envelope over, one has to look for the microfilm in the gum with which the envelope is held together. In my case it was agreed that the microfilm will be placed in the left lower corner at a distance of 4 cm. from the left corner (in the direction to the right upper corner) and 7 mm to the right from the margin of the gummed strip.

4. How to remove the microfilm from the letter: The spot which should contain the microfilm is cut out, then the glue has to be cautiously separated and both parts have to be laid on a glass plate. At that time one does not know which part will contain the microfilm. Both parts have to be moistened with a soft paint brush until the gum and cellulose dissolve. By constantly moistening and observing one finally finds a small quadratic microfilm of a light color (nearly of the same color as the gum). As it is rather difficult to discern it with naked eye, one can use a magnifying glass (not a microscope). However, it even has happened that it took me  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 1 hour to find the microfilm.

5. Developing of the microfilm: For developing, the microfilm has to be placed on another glass plate and a usual photographic developing solution (proportion 1:20) has to be applied to it. The procedure is quicker if the solution is a little lukewarm. The light microfilm gets gradually darker. As soon as the microfilm is developed - when it gets grayish - the microfilm has to be transferred to another glass-plate, which is adopted for use in a microscope.

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6. Under the microscope: The best microscope for this purpose is with the magnifying power of 60, 75 or 100. In this case a small microscope was used with the magnifying power of 50 and with its help it was possible to decipher the microletters, although it is easier and better to do that with a stronger microscope. On the other hand, the enlarging over 100 times is not practical for this purpose, either. I was instructed not to apply any fixative after developing and to destroy the microfilm after having deciphered it. Microletters contain 15-30 text lines.

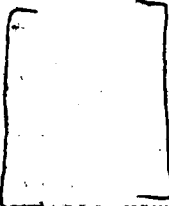
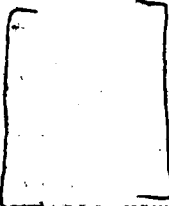
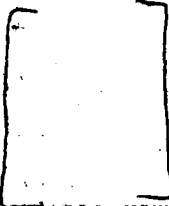
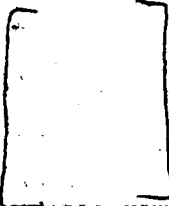
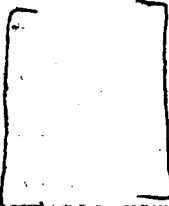
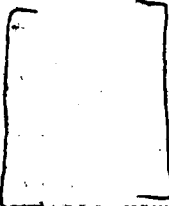
7. Normal letter just for disguising. In every envelope which contains a microfilm, a normal "private letter" is enclosed. However, it does not mean anything.

8. Priority of the Soviet microfilm. According to the Soviet instructor, the microfilms produced in the western countries are easier to be spotted because of their darker color. The Soviets use another raw material for them.

SECRET

Attachment D to  
BGFA-14872

PERSONALITIES IN WHOM THE RIS SHOWED INTEREST

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. Juozas MALAITIS
8. Jurgis JAKSTYRIS
9. Karolis DRUNGA
10. FNU PAULIUKONIS \*
11. Vaclovas SARKA \*
12. Stepas ALSEIKA
13. FNU VIKINTAS
14. J. KAIRYS
15. Jonas GLEMZA
16. Simas MIGLINAS
17. Viktoras GAILIUS
18. Jonas NORKAITIS
19. FNU MACEINA
20. Vasa OBOLENAS
21. FNU RADAUVICIUS

In the case of the persons marked by (\*), Subject was asked specifically whether he felt that they would, if approached, be willing to work for the RIS.

SECRET

C . J



